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The papers constituting the volume may be grouped under four topics. In the first three papers the case for imperial unity is presented in broad outline. Without attempt at elaborate proof Mr. Amery gives reasons in favor of federation, sketches the essential features of such an organization, and suggests several changes in the existing system as preliminary steps along the desired road. On the subject of imperial defense, which occupies over half the book, the treatment becomes more argumentative and detailed. A graphic and instructive survey of the geography of the empire from the viewpoint of the possibilities of attack and defense leads the author to conclude that existing defenses are hopelessly inadequate. As the principal means of supplying this deficiency he argues at length for a method of compulsory military service similar in principle to the German. Imperial preference is dealt with rather cursorily. Some of the anticipated advantages of this policy are indicated, but the most substantial contribution here is a discussion of the probable effects of such a relation with South Africa. The last two papers are occupied with an interesting estimate of the resources and future possibilities of British East Africa and the Hudson Bay region.

Taken as a whole the book deserves an eminently respectable place among its fellows. It represents only one side of the case, but of that side it is a well-balanced and conservative statement.

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Cambridge Medieval History. (2d Vol.) Pp. xxiv, 891. Price, \$5.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The second volume of the *Cambridge Medieval History* covers the period from the accession of Justinian to the coronation of Charlemagne and bears the sub-title "The Rise of the Saracens and the Foundation of the Western Empire" as an indication of the two most important phases of the three hundred years in question, though all aspects of the period are treated by the twenty-one contributors to the volume. The editors have drawn upon the scholarship not only of England but also of Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Spain and America and their choice has been justified by a series of chapters fully abreast of the latest knowledge on the various subjects and, in nearly every case, presented with literary skill. It is decidedly a more interesting volume than the first one of the series.

Of the twenty-two chapters, twelve are devoted to a narrative of events and ten to the description of institutions, a most satisfactory division of emphasis for the period in question. In the narrative chapters, Prof. Diehl deals with the reign of Justinian, Dr. Pfister with the Merovingian period, Dr. Altamira with Spain under the Visigoths, Dr. Hartmann with Lombard Italy, Mr. Baynes and Mr. Brooks with the Eastern Empire from Justinian to Leo the Isaurian, Prof. Becker with the expansion of the Saracens in Asia, Africa and Europe, the Rev. Mr. Warren and Prof. Whitney with the conversion of the Kelts and Teutons, Mr. Corbett with the history of England to 800, Prof. Burr with the reign of King Pepin and Prof. Seeliger with Charlemagne. Among

these varied topics the chapter of Prof. Burr on the Carolingian revolution and the Frankish intervention in Italy stands out above all the others for clarity of treatment and charm of style and it would be difficult to find elsewhere within the same space a better example of the presentation of a critical and complicated episode of history.

The first of the descriptive chapters contains a summary of those features of the Roman law that most affected the period, by Mr. Roby, who, though deprecating a comparison of this with the famous chapter of Gibbon, has nevertheless succeeded in compressing into small space a vast amount of information regarding the principles of the Roman legal system. Further on Prof. Pfister describes the political and social institutions of the Merovingians, Dr. Hartmann those of imperial Italy and Africa, and Prof. Seeliger those of Charlemagne's empire. An excellent and judicious account of Mohammed and the rise of Islam is given by Mr. Bevan and an unexpected pleasure is afforded by a chapter on Keltic and Germanic heathenism from the experienced pens of Prof. Jullian, Prof. Anwyl and Miss Phillpotts. Finally, Prof. Vinogradoff contributes a chapter on the foundations of society with the somewhat deceptive sub-title origins of feudalism, for the chapter deals almost exclusively with Germanic social organization, little being said of the institutions of the later Roman empire. The most striking contribution in the book is on the expansion of the Slavs, by Dr. Peisker, who contributed to the first volume the chapter on the Altaic Nomads. This account of the Slavs contains much information that will be new to most western readers, but one feels that some of the writer's views are hypotheses and deductions built upon a somewhat uncertain basis of facts and that too much use has been made of theoretical reconstructions.

The volume closes with fourteen maps, most of them excellent. The bibliography follows the plan of the first volume and covers some hundred pages. It has been somewhat more carefully edited in this instance, but still shows a regrettable lack of care in the reading of the proof. It ought to be possible to adopt a uniform method of capitalization in the citation of books in the same language.

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CLEVELAND, F. A. *Organized Democracy*. Pp. xxxvi, 479. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Dr. Cleveland's book makes a most acceptable addition to the American citizen series. It is inclusive in its subject matter and suggestive in its ideas and arrangement. In the latter sense only, however, is it a "contribution." It contains a good bibliography covering practically the entire range of American institutions and the citizen's relation thereto, while each chapter is introduced with a splendid bibliography on the special subjects therein treated. The volume is divided into five parts entitled respectively—The Foundations of the American Republic, Provisions for Making Citizenship Effective, The Electorate as an Agency for Expressing Public Opinion, Utilization of the Electorate and Provisions for Making Public Officers Responsible and Responsive.